

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

TO THE HONORABLE FREDERICK J. MARTONE:

1 On November 12, 2013, the Court allowed Plaintiff
2 until December 6, 2013, to show cause why this case should not
3 be dismissed for Plaintiff's failure to comply with the Court's
4 order of August 1, 2013, and Plaintiff's failure to effect
5 service of process on Defendants as required by the Court's
6 order and Rule 4, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff
7 has failed to show cause for his failure to abide by the Court's
8 orders and to effect service of process on Defendants.

9 Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
10 provides that "[f]or failure of the plaintiff to prosecute or to
11 comply with these rules or any order of court, a defendant may
12 move for dismissal of an action." In Link v. Wabash Railroad
13 Co., 370 U.S. 626, 629-31 (1962), the Supreme Court recognized
14 that a federal district court has the inherent power to dismiss
15 a case *sua sponte* for failure to prosecute, even though the
16 language of Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
17 appears to require a motion from a party. Moreover, in
18 appropriate circumstances, the Court may dismiss a complaint for
19 failure to prosecute even without notice or hearing. Id. at
20 633.

21 In determining whether Plaintiff's failure to
22 prosecute warrants dismissal of the case, the Court must weigh
23 the following five factors: "(1) the public's interest in
24 expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to
25 manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants;
26 (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their
27 merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions."
28 Carey, 856 F.2d at 1440 (quoting Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d

1 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986)). "The first two of these factors
2 favor the imposition of sanctions in most cases, while the
3 fourth factor cuts against a default or dismissal sanction.
4 Thus the key factors are prejudice and availability of lesser
5 sanctions." Wanderer v. Johnson, 910 F.2d 652, 656 (9th Cir.
6 1990).

7 Here, the first, second, and third factors favor
8 dismissal of this case. The fourth factor, as always, weighs
9 against dismissal. The fifth factor requires the Court to
10 consider whether a less drastic alternative is available.

11 The Court concludes that only one less drastic
12 sanction is realistically available. Rule 41(b) provides that
13 a dismissal for failure to prosecute operates as an adjudication
14 upon the merits "[u]nless the court in its order for dismissal
15 otherwise specifies." In the instant case, the Court finds that
16 a dismissal with prejudice would be unnecessarily harsh. The
17 Court therefore recommends that the amended complaint and this
18 action be dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Rule 41(b) of
19 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

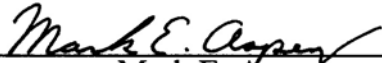
20 **IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED that**, pursuant to Rule
21 41(b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, this action be
22 dismissed without prejudice for Plaintiff's failure to serve the
23 Defendants in this matter and for Plaintiff's failure to comply
24 with the Court's orders.

25 This recommendation is not an order that is
26 immediately appealable to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.
27 Any notice of appeal pursuant to Rule 4(a)(1), Federal Rules of
28 Appellate Procedure, should not be filed until entry of the

1 District Court's judgment.

2 Pursuant to Rule 72(b), Federal Rules of Civil
3 Procedure, the parties shall have fourteen (14) days from the
4 date of service of a copy of this recommendation within which to
5 file specific written objections with the Court. Thereafter, the
6 parties have fourteen (14) days within which to file a response
7 to the objections. Pursuant to Rule 7.2, Local Rules of Civil
8 Procedure for the United States District Court for the District
9 of Arizona, objections to the Report and Recommendation may not
10 exceed seventeen (17) pages in length.

11 DATED this 6th day of December, 2013.

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14 Mark E. Asper
United States Magistrate Judge
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